

Business Ninces.

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New Hork Daily Tribane FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGY.-Bismarck's appeal to the people; preparing for a lively canvass. — Friendship between Lord Iddesleigh and Lord R. Churchill. Belgium playing with edged tools. Victory for Premier Triconpis. == Emperor William's disappointment. —— Canadian Indians starving in Montage. ___ Austria's preparations for war, = Sale of the Oregon and Caritornia Road. = The French Government protect their

CONGRESS. - Both branches in session, - Senate: The Pension and Army appropriation bilis were passed. == House: The bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and soilors was passed: Senate amendment to the Mexican Pension oill was concurred in; retaliatory bill for the protection of American fishermen introduced by Mr. Belmont.

DOMESTIC.-A ballot taken in the Republican Legislative caucus in Albany. === Senator Gray renominated in Decaware. - Injunction granted against Lieutenant Governor Kobertson in Indiana. — Committees appointed by Speaker Baird in the New-Jersey Legislature, ____ University to be founded in Worcester, Masa, by Jonas Gilman Cark. ___ The Missouri Pacific train-wrockers lynched.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Meetings in favor of Dr. McGlynn beld in St. stephen's Church and the Cooper Institute. ____ Little change in the coat strike. - x-Alderman McQuade taken to Sing Sing. - Dinners of the Typothetie, the Police, the Congregational Club and the Marine Society. - hosa Burns's will admitted to probate. Sterne Chittenden pronounced insana. === The Souther securities in court. ___ Daring escape from a burning building. = Suicide of Ferdi nand Jockel at the Pavilion Hoter, Staten Island. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-47d, per ounce-78.14 cents. Stocks opened active and strong, later prices yielded to purely local influences, partly recovered and

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Fair, much colder and windy. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 41°; lowest, 29; average, 35¹2°.

The gift of a million dollars to Worcester, Mass., to found a university, is a most generous act on the part of Mr. Jonas Gilman Clark. His city and his friends have reason to be proud of his princely liberality. But as New-Yorkers would be disinteres ed ob ervers in any event, it will not seem ungracious to lament that Mr. Clark did not give the money to the Cambridge University. One great col lege in a State is better than any number of small ones. Moreover, will Massachusetts be likely to look kindly at a rival to Harvard?

In the French Senate yesterday it was a nounced that the Government was well aware of an outrage perpetrated on the French fishing vessel St. Malo in the wa ers near Newfoundland; that the affair was now the subject of inquiry in England; and that appropria e orders had been sent from Paris to the commander of the French Naval Station. Now, despite the dislike which the English feel for the French people, and the respect they protess for the United States, has any man outside the State Department at Washington any doubt as to which nation will get the earliest entisfaction out of Great Britain

The new bill introduced in the House vesterday directing the President to close American ports to Canadian ves els "when he shall be satisfied" that vessels from the United States are unjustly discriminated against in Dominion waters, is a proper enough measure, But what good will it do, even if it is immediately approved by Congress ? The President could have done as much as that any time last year: and experience indicates that no matter what American fi bermen have to bear, neither he nor his Secretary of State will be "satisfled " that the Chief Executive should interfere in their behalf. The public had better make up its mind to endure it a while longer and then put a new Administration in power.

The unhappy McQuade is at last in Sing Sing, and for some years at least will attract little public attention. Let us hope that he will finally emerge from prison a repentant man, sad, but determined to prove his repentance by a correct life. It may be noted for the benefit of the indicted Aldermen still at large (but not in (anada) that McQuade will go to work as an unskilled laborer in the prison laundry, and that the Warden would like it much better if the new arrival had a trade. Perhaps Kirk, O'Neill, and the rest of them will take the hint, and by learning some simple business besides mixing drinks, secure to themselves the Warden's good will before they reach Sing Sing.

The balance of power was potent at the Republican Senatorial caucus la-t evening-not. indeed, sufficiently potent to secure the triumph of Mr. Hiscook, who held it, but composed of enough votes to prevent a nomination. A full caucus numbers 94, requiring 48 for a choice. Three of the members, however, were absent, so that a majority of the whole number ent was 46. A re-olution was passed proriding that a majority of all the Republic bers elected to this Legislature (48) should cossary to nominate. The first ballot owed that Mr. Miller was leading in the He came within four of a majority, ng Mr. Morton by nine votes. Mr. His-

ticipated. On the second ballot Mr. Morton gained a vote from Mr. Hiscock, and then the caucus adjourned. Balloting will be resumed this evening. Keep cool, gentlemen.

If any one doubted that the Rev. Dr. Mc-Glynn was a popular priest, the meetings in his tehalf last night should sottle the question. Cooper Union was crowded with his political admirers, while the basement of St. Stephen's Church was filled with his religious friends. Sentiments decidedly hostile to the Archbishop found expression at both places, and poor Father Donnelly was actually husued out of his own church building by his enraged female parishioners. Amid a'l this excitement nothing is heard from the Archbishop, Dr. Mc-Glynn or the powers at Pome. Yet no wellinformed person can have any doubt as to which side in this unhappy con est will win.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL. The manner in which the United States Senate adopted the conference report on the Interstate Commerce bill deserves careful s'udy. It is made clear by THE TRIBUNE'S report of the proceedings that if all the Senators who do not believe in the bill had voted as they thought, the report would have been defeated. If to the votes cast against the convictions of Senators had been added the e which were based upon misunderstanding of the measure, the adverse majority would have been considerably larger than that by which the report was adopted. This indica'es a curious condition of things. The debates in the Senate have shown such radical and hopeless differences of interpretation as fo eshadow a speedy necessity for judicial decision on the main provisions of the bill, while as regards its effect upon commerce, agriculture and transportation the opinions of the legi lators are equally at variance. There are indeed some central points, such, for instance, as the problem of the long and short haul, concerning which it must be said that radical difference of opinion can only be accounted for on the theory of inadequa e knowledge on one side. For this question has ac ually been settled for many years so far as experiment can settle anything, and it is not admi-sible to assert that there is any longer room for

two serious yet conflicting views on this

subject.

The Granger war of the West resulted, among other things in proving that the interests of the public are one with those of the railroa's in requiring the main enance of the principle which the Interstate Commerce bill seeks to eliminate. Equal ra es for the long and short haul were there conclusively shown to involve such an increase of tran portation charges for the longer d's ances as must have shut out whole communities from their natural marke s, and thus at one blow checked settlement and production. One of the most important public uses of the modern transportation agencies is the extension of the areas of settlement. The heavy immigration which has poured into the country since the war could not have been disposed of to any advantage but for the great trunk railways, and they could not have done the work but for the difference between the long and short haul. That difference has built up hundreds of feeble ettlements, established hundreds of feeble industries given to far outlying towns an villages the privileges and the strength of centrally i nated places. No principle more emphatically in the public interest can be named. Yet the Grangers firs, and now Congre-s, have attacked this most useful system as though it were an unmitigated evil. The Granger legislation cured itself, though not tefore suffering had been cau ed by it. It was so bad that it could not be tolera'ed, and it was not. But surely the National Legislature ought to have taken this experience to heart, and not have repeated the blunder of the Grangers, wanting the excuse of the latter, namely, the inexperience of the whole country at the time.

made little resistance to the new bill, and this is perfectly credible, even if they are credited with their full share of selfishness. For the worst effects of the measure must fall, not upon them, but upon the public. It is true that if as a result of this crude legislation American railroads should lo e the whole trade i h China and Japan, the sacrifice will be a perious one; but the enactment of a law which oractically compels the advance of through rates all over the country is not likely to diminish the revenues of the common carriers. Senators who fully recognize the mishievous character of this and other proposed changes have, however, supported the bill. Presumably they hold that the only way left to convince their cons i uents that the demand for the measure is mis aken is to let them see and feel it for themselves. No doubt this is a drastic remedy, and one which seldom fails, but unfortunately it is an extravagant remedy, for it cannot be applied without injuring some interes s seriously. In the pre ent temper of Congress there is little hope for the prevalence of wiser counsels, however. The tendency is to save appearances, and to shift responsibility back to the people themselves. The latter are generally too busy to look closely into matters which do not immediately ffect them, and the result is that they are left o discover in the most costly and disagreeable way the incidence of bad laws. Some day, perhaps, they will become impatient of this method, and then our politicians may learn self-reliance.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPLOSION.

Things happen on a large scale in the Golden State, even when they are disas ers. Twenty years ago San Francisco produced the most alamitous nitro-glycerine explosion that had occurred up to that time. A wagon-load of he explosive went off in the yard of Wells Fargo's office, killed a Supervisor and about a dozen ordinary mortals, wrecked the Union Club and nearly dis ributed several of its most prominent members, and shook the city up almost as badly as an carthquake. Now the news of another and even more sensational explosion, though happily not so destructive a one, comes from the same lively region. Nothing stranger has ever been recorded in the news of the day than the story of the schooner Parallel. Laden with 80 000 pounds (40 tons) of giant powder, among other things, this vessel set out for the Columbia River, but was becalmed just outside the Heads, and began to drift inshore. When the master found the tide and local currents setting him strongly toward the beach, he is said to have tried to find holding ground, but there was too much water or he had too little cable on board. In either case his schooner continued to drift until it became apparent that she must go

The captain and crew at this juncture seem to have made up their minds that when she went on the rocks there would be an explosion, for they launched the boat, and instead of going on shore at the Cliff House, which was close to them, they pulled right across the Golden Gate and made Sancelite. They did the impending danger, but pulled away with a selfish disregard for everything but themselves, which at this distance looks very mean and contemptible. Meantime the schooner drifted ashore, almost under the Cliff House, and close to the famous Seal Rocks, on which Ben Butler and his mates have for the space of a generation disported to the solace and delight of innumerable vi itors. There the schooner appears to have lain, double s pounded heavily y the surf, for some two hours. The lifesaving men had come down, but finding that the vessel's crew had got away they lighted a fire on the beach and sat down to await the morning. Then occurred the explo ion, badly wrecking the Cliff House, nearly destroying a cottage, injuring some of the men on the beach, and it would have been thought frightening if not destroying the poor seals on the

adjoining rocks. It can hardly be believed that the whole forty tons of giant powder exploded. Had that been the case, not only the Cliff House but the bluff it occupies must have been swept away, and everything within a radius of mile less stable than granite displaced or shattered. The presump ion is that wa'er had got into a great deal of the powder before the explosion occurred. There does not seem to be any mystery about the the matter, nor is there toom for the creation of one in the circumstance that two hours or more clarsed between the time of the schooner's first striking and the explosion. It is well, however, that nitroglycerine and its compounds are not always cetriain in their operation. Sometimes, or under some conditions, they will withstand considerable shocks. Again, when the surroundings are favorable, a slight impact will explode them. There is a disposition to get up a fresh sensation out of the dejecta of this strange accident, the behavior of the schooner's crew being taken as the starting-point. The most probable explanation, however, is that which appears on the surface, namely, that the men were frightened out of their wits, and got as far away from the terribly freigh ed wie k as they could. Seeing that no human life is lost, the interest of all who have visited the Cliff House will be apt to revert to the fate of the seals of Seal Rocks. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in the whole case is that they have escaped with so little damage, only two dead ones having thus far been seen. Whether, however, they have been so frightened that they will quit their old haunts remains to be

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS. If Mr. Theophilus French's so-called revelations have thrown no new light upon the particular subject be set out to illuminate, they have at least revealed Mr. Theophilus French. In this view of the case he may unwittingly serve a useful purpose. It is only necessary that Congress should view him in the light which he sheds upon himself to obtain a striking illustration of the beneficent results of some of the attempts heretofore made to control railroads by legislation. The office of Railroad Commissioner was created for the purpose of exercising a wholesome control over the land grant companies and supervising their accounts with the Government. Mr. French was appointed and clothed with the authority to control and supervise.

We do not now recall anything by which his administration was distinguished, unless it was the manner of his retirement from office, which, as we vaguely remember, was somewhat cloudy. It now turns out that he was making the most of his official opportunities by transcribing for future use from the books of the railroad companies whatever accounts could found there which raised a suspicton questionable or corrupt transactions. In other words he was collecting material to be used for purposes of blackmail. That he did attempt so to use it is quite evident from the letters on the subject furnished THE TRIBUNE of an expedition to observe it. by Mr. Huntington and printed in our Sunday issue. We do not find in the mass material he has now oaded anything with which the public was not before acquainted. But we do find in Mr. Theopitus French bimself and the use be made of his office an argument against such legislation as made him possible and such crude enactments as the proposed Interstate Commerce bill now under consideration in Congress.

The argument might be further enforced by the case of the chief clerk in the Railroad Commissioner's office, first appointed under Mr. Cleveland's Administration, who was put in that responsible position by a clique of stock speculators for their own purposes; and, being found out through his own indiscretion, was dismissed. This man is now the head centre of a Congressional stockjobbing ring.

It may be that Congress can manage the railroads more wisely than the corporations which own them. But its efforts in that direction beretofore have not been conspicuously

THE INDIAN SEVERALTY BILL

It is said that the Conference Committee on the Indian Severalty bill have come to an agreement and will report this week. If, as alleged, many provisions of the Dawes bill have been adopted, it is to be hoped that these changes include the provision in the Dawes bill allowing the Indians, when they so deire, to hold grazing land in common. This is an important point, for if such an arrangement is not provided for, there can be no doubt that in many cases the Indians will find themselves saddled with land of which no use can be made. The separa ion of grazing from arable land is indeed absolutely necessary to the success of the measure now on the eve of enactment. It would be neither just nor practical to apportion the land to the Indians without regard to its character. There is plenty of land on the reservations so poor that fifty ages of it would not keep a cow. To divide such land in precisely the same sized trac s as productive soil would be in effect to cheat he Indian, and to frus rate the initial purpo e of the bill. It is sought to give the red men an opportunity to civilize themselves, and to do this effectively there must be no blundering, and above all, no double-dealing, in the busi-

If these matters are provided for in the new bill its pa-sage may be approved, but when it is law a grea, deal will remain to be done, and the exercise of much watchful supervision by the friends of the Indian will be called for. No matter how well the law may be drawn, the success of its working must depend mainly upon the character of the men who are charged with its execution. In a case where the beneficiaries are virtually helpless because of their ignorance, it is indispensable that none but the most trustworthy agents should be employed on the part of the Government. The law should, moreover, give these agents a certain discretion, ina-much as the conditions will vary considerably, and what may suit one locality may not answer in another. The Indians must be secured in the possession of enough good land-both arable and grazingfor their needs. Where the grazing land is poor they will require more of it, and at all times they should be permitted to hold grazing not even stop to warn the life-saving people land in common. To deny them this would or the inhabitants of the hotel and cottages of obviously be to discriminate against them, and to put them at a disadvantage in competition with their white neighbors. We hope that the bill as amended makes the provision here suggested, and that when passed due care will be taken in arranging the machinery of its administration.

SPARE THE CHILDREN. Professor Adler's remarks last Sunday on the employment of children at manual labor were a forceful addition to the great body of public complaint against this most serious industrial evil. Now, why is not something done to remedy it? It seems to be the inevitable and unhappy aecompaniment of material progress that children and girls become the victims of competition in business. Professor Adler tells of 535 girls, discovered in a limited tenement district, between the ages of ten and twelve years, who had been put regularly at work for ten hours a day. This is simply murderous. He learns that but sixty of these unfortunate children are yet in good health. What a story of physical suffering at a time when life, even among the poorest, should be without actual misery, these disclosures tell.

The Legislature should act vigorously for the repression of so great a wrong. compulsory education law should be extended so as to provide that children from eight to fourteen years old must attend school throughout the entire school year. The plea that there are not enough school buildings now to accommodate even the pre-ent army of pupils is no excuse for not passing such a law. The people do not regret money spent for building and maintaining their schools. Every day that passes only makes the reed for them more serious, and increases the host of miserable ones who are doomed under present conditions to a life of woebegone slavery. It should also be made a penal offence for any one knowingly to employ children under fourteen years of The injustice that resul's from this evil operates not only to the permanent injury of the children, but to the disadvantage of those to whom all such employment should properly

The Corporation Counsel has given an opinion that the Board of Estimate has the power to apropriate \$20,000 for the free distribution of coal by the Charity Commissioners to the outdoor poor. But the Board wisely refused to make appropriation. It is well known this money has been used chiefly to benefit such persons as were recommended to the Charity Commissioners by "Fatty" Walsh and other politicians. The Charity Commissioners have shown themselves unworthy to be trusted with such discretionary power.

When the Legislature is in working order it should address some more questions to the Har lem River Bridge Commissioners, but this time & aucht to require that their answers shall be

"The Boston Globe" directs attention to the interesting pulitico-geographical circumstance that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secre tary of State, Treasurer, Receiver-General and Attorney-General of Massachusetts are all from be eastern part of that State, and that the President of the Massachusetts Senate and Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives are also east end statesmen. In other words, history keeps repeating herself-the wise men still ome "from the east." P. S. Western papers

If Mayor Hewitt continues to improve in health will probably be one of the most thoroughly well men in New-York in a few days. It is reported at his house twice a day that he is little better." As he was only a "trifle fil" to begin with he will doubtless be in better condition in a short time to wrestle with city reform than any Mayor has been that New-York has

Preparations are on foot to send out an expedition to view the eclipse of the sun on August 19. The total eclipse of Garland ought to occur at a much earlier date, and there will be no need

In Sam Jones's opini n . syntax will not save Bosare praying that he "succeed in arousing Boston to a sense of her moral and spiritual degradation." Alackaday! Not every one that sayeth "Hearken unto me while I parse the sentence 'I live in Boston.'" is sure of crossing the Styx in the proper

Nonsease. There are three Judges now and only two court rooms. Each Judge sits only seven months in the year from 11 till 4 o'clock Assemblyman Ives's bill to add four more Judges is simply prepisterous. What is wanted is a criminal court house with four rooms for the General Sessions. But the Ives bill is not the projer one to accomplish this result. In any event, it should not be acted upon till Mayor Hewitt recovers and passes upon ft. It does not have the support of any responsible municipal

We are sorry Sunset Cox is sick and trust he will pull himself together again right soon.

Governor Rusk gave in his message a text which workingmen everywhere, both rich and poor, would do well to make the subject of careful consideration. "Every one's right," it runs, "to work for himself, or for any one else, on such terms as he may choose to make, must be maintained at all hazards." That savors much of the fundamental princi; les of American freedom. Think it over and see if it does not.

To justify their demands of \$350,000 for the item of "maintenance" the Park Commissioners declare that they have more than 1,000 acres of land to care for. The territory has not grown, however, since 1882, when \$100,000 less than this sum sufficed. But if we subtract from the total Park area the reservoirs, which cover 142 acres. with Morningside and some other pleasure grounds which are not "maintained" in any true sense of the word, there remain but little over 800 acres to care for. The \$300,000 allowed by the Board of Estimate would give the Commissioners from \$350 to \$375 per acre for their work. Does any one doubt that for this figure an efficient executive officer with an opportunity to select his men and freedom to work out his plans without fussy interference by his superiors could furnish the city's public grounds with a better article of maintenance than they have ever enjoyed?

PERSONAL.

About the first of March the Prince of Nayles will set on a three months' journey in Syria and Palestine. The vener bie Marshal MacMahon, now seventy-sight year old, continues to en'oy robust hearth, but his two colleagues are noted favored. Marshal Lebourf is fast breaking down, and Marshal Canrobert is stone-dear and a martyr to the gout.

Mr. Oliver, the ancient doorkeeper at the Bosto Museum, relates that the late "Tom " sarry, manager of the old Trement T catre, and Colonel Greens, Editor of The Boston Post, were always at swords' points with most other. The manager never would send the editor tickets for "first right" performances, but there was always a officient in The Port next day all the same. Once Barry was giving opera in English to poor andienoes, and on the norums after." The barber of bevillie "was given Colonel Greens remarked in The Post that the "Barrer had appeared before a house not large enough to pay for the liather."

The well-authenticated stories of the Czar's rante stricken and drauken condition are declared by his everfaithful Pail Mail Guestle to be " unmittasted track of the Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is a next neighbor of

Miss Marie Van Zandt at Cannes this winter. With all the multiplicity of royal authors, royal journalists are still rare. The present Case, however, be-fore his father's death used often to contribute to the solumns of Mr. Kutkoff's Mossow Gassie.

Mr. Joseph Cuck will presently go to Boston to begin

another course of lectures at Tremont Temple. The first one will be delivered on Monday, Pebruary 7, and others will follow on seven successive Mondays.

The statue of the Queen by Mr. Boenne, which is to be her royal roles, wearing a small crown and lace veil, and her royal roles, wearing a small crown and lace veil, and her assu and instruie of the Gerter, and holding in her right hand a copitre and in her left an orb. It will be of bronze, on a pedestal or polished red granite.

The pheasant-covers at Oaborns, which used to be set spart for the exclusive use of the illus rious gillie John Brown, have now been turned over to Prince Henry of

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city, will deliver a course of four lectures this winter on "Tae Roman Church Protestantism" at Hosmer Hail Theological

The ex-Empress Equenie does not expect to return to England until about the end of April. The Faraborough mouseleum will then be destented and the remains of her he sound and son removed taither.

General S. C. Armetrong went from this city back to the Normal School at Hampton, Va., with his health much impaired again by the exertions ne had made in soliciting subscriptions to an en lowment fund for the lus itute. Actual on the savice of his physicians he has now gone to Florida for the winter.

The beirs of the late B ron Karl Mayer Rothschild will build a museum at Frankfort to contain all the art treasures left by him.

MUSIO.

A NEW OPERETTA.

The "leading motive" of the comic operetta " Indiana" which was produced for the first time in New-York by Mr. McCaull's Company at the Star Theatre, 18 said to be "imitated from an old French vaudeville. Mr. H. B. Farnie made the imitation. Except for the brief lap e during the ill-starred Cameron engagement at the Casino which was signallized by lapses of all kinds, we have for a long, and correspondingly happy, space been spared the need of listening to anytoing of this astounding English operetta bookmaker. We must accept his latest contribution as given for reproof and instruction in abstinence. The "leading motive" of Freuch extraction is so attenuated in it that we have neither the courage nor the patience to asarch for it. Mr. Farnie bas done many things we have been sorry tor, but in the present instance we must firmly decline to be his vicar for further lachrymal secretions. In this operatio "Indiana" mixed English and French parentage there is less dramatic lite and infinitely less humor than can be found ju t now in our own native, stiffnecked political Indiana. Why the beroine was made an American at all we can not mess unless it was for the purpose of approaching Colonel McCaul's pocketbook by way of his gallantry. A Southron and a sodder, the English rhymster must have argued, would not resist the plendings of an operatic American girl so breezily named as "Indiana Greytaint." But we wish he had.

For the new operatic American girl so breezily named as "Indiana Greytaint." But we wish he had.

For the new operatic American girl so breezily named is not bear comparison with that of the "Serment d'Amoar" to say nothing of that sparkling little masterpiece in its way "La Mascotte." In the second set there is a chaming quartet and a more than claver ensemble number besides a dainty reste song which last night Miss Lilly Post sang prettify, imparting to it a tinge which enmixed English and French parentage there is less

sides a dainty rustic song which last night Miss Lily Post sang prettily, importing to it a tinge which eucouraged the suspicion that the melody is originally an English product. And these tores are the only numbers up to the end of the second act that seemed to us worthy or being set down as emana ions from M. Audran's facile and graceful fancy. But in justice to the composition and to Mr. McCaull's singers it ought to be added that the musicians in the orchestra seemed to be striving to bungle the music as much is possible.

possible.

'Indiana" myres a pretty stage dress and comely costumes and these Mr. McCaull has provided. None of his clever people, with possibly the exception of Mr. Ellis Ryse, has a chence for display of talent, and as all cannot like Mr. Digby Bell fill the dreary stretches or waste in their parts with buffoonery, the result of their efforts is not secually diverting. It is to be hoped that "Indiana" has not been permitted to crowd the promised new operatts by Dellinger into the background. the background.

A PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Mr. A. Victor Benham gave the first of four historical pianotorte recitals in Steinway Hall yesterday atter-Bach, one by Handel, one by Hayda, one by Mozart and three (all sonatast by Boethovin. Mr. Benham is a young musician with a serious bent of mind and a omaiderably and even admirable talent. But his ambition is greater than his discretion. His playing yesterday was scarcely of a kind to justify so momentous an undertaking. It was at its best in the familiar variations by Handel known as "The Harmonicus Blacksmith." oon. His programme' embraced two compositions by

Mr. Woollett gave the third of h a current series of recitals, at the Madison Square Theatre, yesterday morning. The day was stormy, and the audience, therefore, was small. In order to shorten his programme Mr. Woollett omitted the poem of "Herre His recital of "The Passing of Arthur proved one of the best of his efforts, being full of ton. He is de otin; his a ten ion to that grammati- strength and beauty. No listener could fail to persympathy with the sublime imagery, the exalted emotion, the noble ructoric, and the exquisite music of that wonderful poem. Mr. Wool ett was at his best when reading the description of the Throwing of the

when reading the description of the Throwing of the Sword, Excelliour. His sweet, soft, and gentle tones, when saying the farewell words of Arthur, were, also, extremely folicitous. A spavined and crochety specimes of Browning a muse followed the fine effort, and seemed wholly mappropriate.

Air. Woollett then rented Tennyson's latest poem "Locksley Hall—Sixty Years After." This poem contains 282 lines. The reader omitted fully one third of it, and, by his transpositions of many of the other cauplets, and his frequent errors in the text, he obsoured its meaning and marred its beauty. This piece, however, is not satisfies for recitation. Its stor, is suggested rather than told. The figure that it develops—a said, delicate, refined, noble, but quiet and melancholy image of pensive and despondent agreems little carculated to attract the sympathy of an anotence. The text is beavily burdened with abstract thought, and the flow of its versification produces an effect of monotony effect thas been heard for a considerable time. Opinions differ widely with reference to the intrinsic worth of the prem. In the judgment of the present writer, it is a work inspired by noble emotion, vitalized by superb eloquence, freignted with truth, and, saide from a few verbal blemishes, remarkable for vigor and beauty of style. Its morit would not have been deduced from Mr. Woollett's recital of it. In one notable couplet, for instance, he despoiled a superb joeite gein by reading "figure, he destroyed one of the linest existent specimens of the representative style of lennysen:

"Ail the world is ghost to use, and as the phantom ulsappears"

"All the world is ghost to me, and as the phantom disappears
forward far, and far from here, is all the hope of cighty years."

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT DOCKSTADERS.

Mr. Dockstader, who is still suffering from a weakness of the vocal cords, was unable to do more than appear in the first part of his minstrei entertainment last night As a result the promised production of the burlesque on As a result the promised production of the burlesque on "Jim the Penman" was postponed until to-morrow night. So thoroughly appreciated, however, seemed "Our Minule," under which title "Ermine" is travestied, that no apology needed to be made. Changes were made in the rest of the programme and several new ballatis were sung and encored. A clever sketch of neuro life entitled "On the Levee" was also a portion of the evening's entertainment and was much applauded. The timely sketch, "Theodore Thomas Much Mad Eh!" is still in the programme.

SONS OF OHIO AT DINNER. The Ohio Society held another of its bl-weekly dinners last evening at Morelil's, No 6 West Twenty-eighth-st. There were about 100 members present, among them be There were about 100 members present, among them being Colonel C. W. Mouiton, Frank Swayne, Prefessor MacCracken, Dr. Zachos, General Henry L. Burnett, Homer Lee, J. T. Granger, L. C. Hopkins, John Dickson, A. J. C. Foyé, Colonel William L. Strong and R. St. John Beasley, General Wager Swavne presided. Letters of regret from Senator Sherman and Congressman cox were read. Informal speeches, laughter and applause made the evening a pleasant one.

The wives and daughters of members of the society will give them a reception at the society's rooms, No. 236 Fifth ave., on Jannary 31. In February the annual dinner of the society will be held.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. The members of the Browlyn Republican League held their annual meeting last evening The tollowing

officers were elected, most of them to succeed them selves : president, John Winslow; vice presidents B. D. Silliman, A. D. Baird, John H. Shults, W. B. Kendall, John French, J. S. T. Stranahan, W. H. Lyon, S. N. Mecker, Leonard Moody, and Franklin Woodruff; tressurer, John Bliss; secretary, Francis M. Edgerton; corresponding secretary, Robert Payno, A resolution was offered by John B. Gircen, president of the Kings County General Committee, providing for the election of five delegates from each Scuate District to the Constitutional Convention, each voter to east bailots for three. This would make the convention consist of 160 members, eighty-four Republicans and seventy-six Democrats. Some L. bor and Prohibition delegates would be chosen, so that the two great parties would be chosen, so that the two great was laid over until next wook. The league has resolved to substitute an Advisory Committee of thirty for the council of 100, and to reduce the annual dues from \$20 to \$15. Herace Green read a paper upon "changes in the Eleuseral Systems" and Major K. Page, editor of "The Brooklyn Union," spoke upon the political situation. He said, if, as was new probable, James G. Blane should be united surports. B. D. Silliman, A. D. Baird, John H. Shults, W. B

of the Republicans of Kings County, who sould have elected him is 18-4 if they had done their duty. The

GRANT AND SUMNER.

MR. HOARS MITE TO THE CONTROVERST. GOVERNOR STANFORD AND MR. PRENCH'S CHARGES

-A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT. THON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TR WASHINGTON, Jan. 17-Senator Hoar has read the arti-

cle by General Badeau in the celebrated controversy be-tween Senator Sumner and General Grant. which was published in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. He regrets exceedingly the tone in which it was written. "I think," said he to a Post reporter, "that it is in di-rect contract with any utterance that would have been

They were both men of great integrity, honest and stead fast of purpose. The real trouble was that each of them had a Mephistophiles at his car. Senstor Summer in the last year of his life, even when the papers published statements purporting to come from General Grant de-nouncing him in the most severe terms, abstained from saying anything against Grant. The only exception was the speech which he prepared for delivery in the Senate, and which was published after his death."

With reference to the San Domingo treaty, Senster

Hoar said :

"Senstor Sumner's querrel with the President had nothing whatever to do with his position on that subject. He opposed the treaty because he did not believe in insular annoxation and was opposed to the policy of acquiring any territory that would have to be protected by

Speaking of the memorandum said to have been sent by Summer to Fish in regard to the Treaty of Washington, Senator Hoar said:

"The subject was one on which Senator Sumner felt very deeply. He considered that England by her action was directly responsible for the duration of the war and for the great difference in the loss of life and money between a short war and a long one, and he thought that she had done this country an irreparable wrong, yet when the treaty was before the Senate, he gave it his hearty support, as he said, in the interest of peace and good feeling between the countries."

Lasted Seneter Stanford to-day about those Items in the expense account of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of which Theophilus French, late an accountant in the office of the Rallroad Commissioner, asserts were

piece of advice when I first entered public life. Sale he: 'Never notice charges made against you personally; if you answer one you have to answer all. Should you against you and fail to take note of a single one, that one would certainly be regarded as having been proved, no matter how unreasonable or foolish it might be. I have tried to follow Mr. Seward's advice and hence prefer and to say anything. I don't mind mentioning incidentally, however, that those disbursements were all male in the interest of the company, that they were submitted to the stockholders at their annual uncering, and that they were approved by the Board of Directors. That is all I care to say."

approved by the Board of Directors. That is all to say."

A court martial, it present in progress at the barracks in this city, has been called for no other purpose, apparently, that to decide the question whether a subaltera officer knowingly violated an order foroid ling his children to skate on an keepond or not. It becomes erious only when the cost of the trial is taken into consideration only when the cost of the trial is taken into consideration. For that purpose nine officers were summoned to Washington—Colonel Black and Captains Randall and Haskell, from Fort Wayne, near Detroit; Major Overshine and Captain Pollock, from Fort Porter, near Buffalo, N. Y.; Captains Eghert and Craigle, from Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.; Captain Brown, from Fort Ontario, near Osweto, N. Y.; Captain Brown, from Fort Ontario, near Osweto, N. Y.; Captain Brown, From Prit Nigacra, N. Y.; and Laestenant Woltz, from Pitt Nigacra, N. Y.; and Laestenant Woltz, from Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y. and Leestenant Woltz, from Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y. All of these officers will be entitled to draw four cents for each mile travelied in conting from and returning to their stations. Tale will amount to a sung sum. In addition the officers comprising the court-martial have to pay their notel bills and other expenses. It is no wonder that they gramble.

The American Shipping and Industrial Leacue meets

o.her expenses. It is no wonder that they gramble.

The American Shipping and Industrial Learns meets here to morrow for a two days' session. Its object is to premote the development and distribution of the products of American labor by the extension of the merchant marine of the United States and to establish especially more intimate commercial intercoarse with other countries, by frequent and direct mall service. The public meeting is to be held on Wednesday, at which Senator Evarts will speak for the Northeast, Senator Call of Florida, for the Southeast, Senator Dolpa of Cregou, for the Pacific Coast, and Senator Voorbees of Indiana, for the Massissippi Valley.

A little less than a year ago the President made use of the following language, in presenting his message to the Senate on the ociebrated Daskin case: "Upon a refusal to confirm, I shall not assume the right to sak the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determina-tion." This applied to the Matthews case seems to place the President in a queer position.

THE MORTGAGE ON MRS. LOGAN'S HOME LIPTED. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The people of Chicago baving contributed \$13,000 to a fond for the payment of encumbrances now resting on the home of Mrs. Logan in this city, Colonel M. M. Parker to-day called on her, and, obtaining from her a check on Rigge & Co., paid off the notes. Later in the day he presented to Mrs. Logan the car celled notes, and she now owns the house known as Calumet Place, on Columbia Heights, free from all eafor his efforts and those who had contributed so generously to ner future comfort. To-day the children and heirs of General Logan, his son, John A. Logan, Jr., and his daughter. Mrs. Tucker, with her husband, Major Tucker, united in a deed co-veying all their rigud and interest as helm in the house to Mrs. Logan, so that the house is her property solely. As General Logan, ded intestate, this scilon on the part of the heirs was of course entirely voluntary. It is expected that the movement for a monument to General Logan will originate either with the Grand Army posts or the Army of the Tennesses. The latter login meets in Deirott in September next, and it is probable that the movement will take definite shape then. for his efforts and those who had contributed so generous

PREPARATIONS FOR GEN. HAZEN'S FUNERAL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—General Hazen will be buried with millitary honors on Wednesday at 12 o'clock from St. John's Church. His body will be temporarily interred at Oak Hill, or Rock Creek Cemetery. The final interment will be made after Mrs. Hazen's return from Europe, probably at Hiram, Ohio, his old home. The pall-bearer on Wednesday will be General Benct, Adjutant-General on weaheaday with the Contents Beach, Adjustant-General Drum. Paymaster-General Rochester, Quartermaster-General Holabird, General Duane, thier of Englusors, and Surgeon-tene al Moore. General sheridan has charge of the mittary arrangements for the funeral, but the military excort will be under the command of Colonel Gibson, of the 3d Artillery. The excort will consist of a detachment from the Signal Corps, the artillery butteries stationed here and a detachment from the Marine Corps.

REPLY OF THE PARK BOARD TO MR. COLEMAN.

It is expected that Mayor Hewitt will appoint a Park Commissioner this week to succeed Mr. Beekman. Yes-Commissioner this week to succeed Mr. Beekman. Lesterday it was thought that if Mr. Hewitt was able to resume his duties to-day the new commissioner would be named so as to be present at the meeting of the Board tomorrow. Wable Hotenins, Dr. Charles H. Gu.b. and Jordan L. Molt, Jr., are the most pro ninent candidates. A copy of the repl. of the Park Commissioners was sent yesterday to Tax Commissioner Coleman, who made the charges to which this repl. is an answer. One was also to Mayor Hewitt. At the offices of the Park Board it was said that a letter had been received. "Among other things, he says," remarked Mr. Crimmins, "that if the Park Commissioners had not chosen to ges anarry, and to leave the beard of Estimate's meeting whea his statement was made, that there would have been no reason for us to prepare such a statement. This is entirely superfluons on Mr. Coleman's part. He prepared deliberately an attack upon us and reads it publicly. For inaccuracy and misinformation his statements are only exceeded by those of Mr. Beers. We have shown this in our reply, and Mr. Coleman might at Suy time have obtained correct figures if he had wished to get the an it is now too late for him to make so weak an excuss. In our reply we ask for a commission to investigate our department, and suggest the appointment of ex-Judges Davis and Van Vorst, and Wheeler H. "eckham, agreeing if the investigation is unfavorable to its personality to defray all the expenses, linelading the remuneration of the mon on the commission."

Mr. Beekman agrees with the position taken by President Borden and Mr. Crimmins and signs his name to terday it was thought that if Mr. Hewitt was able to re-

sion."

Mr. Beekman acroes with the position taken by President Borden and Mr. Crimmins and signs his name to their reply. Mr. Powers objected to the answer being made an official document and he has no part in it. Neitner Mr. Hewitt nor Mr. Coleman had read the reply last night.

PROFITS OF THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY. The stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music held their annual meeting last evening. Treasurer issue H. their annual meeting last evening received were \$21,477 St, and expenditures \$22,642 if. the balance on mant at the tegenting of the was \$6,718 03, and the present balance is \$11,553 76. A divinement of 3 per cent was declared, payable after February 1, the first divinement in three-years, as the recent improvements in the building it took two years to pay for. The oblowing directors for five years were elected; Arthur W. Benson, Henry K. Sheiden, Simeon B. Chittenden, Alexander E. Orr, and Scha Low.

MAYOR HEWITT SLOWLY IMPROVING. Secretary Berry and yesteriay that Mayor Hewitt was slowly getting better. He now moves around his room and is impatient to be out and at his desk, and predicts that he will be down town before the end of the week.

MR. COLT ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

The following explains itself: NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.

JOHN H. Bino, seq., Secretary.

DEAN FIR: In reference to the challenge of Captais Bush, of the Coroses, to sail any keel achooser dying the Americas, flag, I deare to ested limit for yeath, samiless will be ready to sail a rare for \$10,000—aweepsiakes—from and those to dischoose the lat and 15th of Jarca, ascording to conditious named in and challengs. Yours truly,

FUNERAL OF JAMES WEBB.